

ASKS STATE BOARD TO SETTLE STRIKE

PETITION TO GOV. MAJOR REFERRED TO MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD.

900 INVOLVED IN DISPUTE

St. Louis Editor is Author of Petition Regarding Garment Workers—is Backed by Employers, Professional Men and Clergy.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major asked the state board of mediation and arbitration to offer its services in the settlement of the garment workers' strike in St. Louis.

Gov. Major received a letter, signed by Rabbi Samuel Sale, A. Rosenthal and others, asking for the services of the board, and referred it immediately to H. F. Childers, secretary of the board, at Columbia.

The board recently settled the lead miners' strike in the Flat River district, obtaining for the workers an increase of 25 cents a day, with an agreement for the settlement of differences by the board. The latter agreement took the place of definite recognition of the miners' union.

A. Rosenthal, editor of the Modern Worker, a St. Louis weekly publication, was the author of the petition to the governor. It is signed by the Rev. Samuel Sale, Jacob Furth, Sidney M. Shoenberg, H. L. Stadler, Jacob Lampert, Emil Hayer, Harry Simon, Samuel Russack, Gustave Cytron, Jacques Back, Ben L. Shrifrin, Dr. A. Rosentrefer and Alexander M. Goodman.

"Neither side has triumphed," the letter says, "but both have suffered seriously. The employers have incurred severe financial loss, their plants have been more or less crippled and their ability to compete with eastern cities correspondingly lessened. The workers, by their loss of wages, are undergoing all the hardships that such loss entails on them and their families.

"There has been violence, and ill feeling has been engendered. The city suffers economic waste, as well as menace to its peace and good name.

"We therefore ask you earnestly and respectfully to have the state board of arbitration tender its good offices to bring about an equitable and amicable adjustment."

Circus Hurt by the Heat.

Jefferson City.—Executive officers of the Barnum & Bailey circus, which exhibited in Jefferson City, declare that the drought is affecting the show business and is materially cutting the attendance. "We have only been in the dry belt a short time," said one of the managers, "but even in that short time we have found how hurtful unfavorable crop conditions are to the circus business. Farmers and country people generally don't seem to be in the show-going mood when their fields are burning up and stock water is a problem. In some of the places we have been in Missouri water sufficient for our people and stock has been difficult to obtain and the other troubles and vexations incident to moving and handling a big circus pale into insignificance when contrasted with this. We were sure glad to see the Missouri river when we struck Jefferson City, for that meant abundance of water for a thirsty crowd of men and beasts."

Unions to Air Capital Job.

Jefferson City.—A delegation of union labor leaders, headed by David Kreyling, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor union of St. Louis, was here to investigate the labor employed in constructing the foundation for the new state house. Union labor representatives complain that much of the labor so far employed is not organized and they allege that they were given assurances that none but union labor would be employed. Nearly 300 men are employed by Johnson & Son, who are building the foundation, and many of these are farmers, who, because of the drought, have brought their teams to town to make money to tide over the winter. Naturally they are not unionized and never is the matter of organization a thought. There is no complaint as to the wages paid and has been none.

Reward for Hammens' Slayer.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$200 for the murderer of J. C. Hammens, who was killed in Cedar county Aug. 12. In his letter the governor says that much of the evidence in his possession points to Floyd Hammens, son of the dead man, a suspect. The younger Hammens has disappeared.

Public Utilities File Petitions. Jefferson City.—The St. Louis Southwestern railway sought permission to issue \$600,000 equipment notes for the purchase of new cars.

The Missouri Valley Light and Power company wants to sell and the Missouri Gas and Electric Service company to buy certain franchises and properties at Richmond and Hardin, Ray county. The amount involved is about \$75,000.

B. F. Eicholtz desires to sell to the Missouri Public Utilities company of St. Louis an electric light plant at Dexter.

J. J. Astor wants to sell to the same company an electric light company at Chaffee.

The Kansas City Southern railway filed a revised schedule showing an excess baggage rate of 12½ per cent of a first-class fare on each 100 pounds.

The Kansas City Terminal railway filed tariffs showing its schedules of switching and other charges.

J. F. Osborne, mayor of Joplin, filed the protest of mayors of half a dozen southwestern cities against permission being given to the Ozark Water Power company to issue \$6,000,000 of bonds.

Major Grants Four Paroles.

Jefferson City.—Gov. Major issued three paroles on the recommendation of the board of pardons, to men convicted of murder in the second degree, and one parole to a sick convict. The beneficiaries, all of whom were released, were: T. W. Parks, convicted in Jackson county in April, 1907, of having shot and killed Perry J. Corbin in Kansas City the previous year and sentenced for 12 years. Fred Hartman, convicted in Jefferson county in January, 1903, and sentenced for 25 years. During a street fight in Be Soto, Oct. 12, 1902, he fired a shot and a man, who was never identified, was killed. G. L. Cox, convicted in Dunklin county in May, 1909, and sentenced for 10 years for killing Joe Seales. Ezra Rogers, convicted in Reynolds county, November, 1911, of felonious assault and sentenced for three years.

Ten Game Deputies Named.

Jefferson City.—State Game and Fish Commissioner Jesse B. Jones, in pursuance of his policy of inaugurating a strict observance of the game and fish laws of the state, announced the selection of ten field deputies, who will be charged with seeing that the laws are enforced in the districts assigned to them. The deputies named are: John Finnerty, Kansas City; C. H. Branham, Orrick, Ray county; Charles Courtney, Agency, Buchanan county; Charles E. Barker, Napton, Saline county; Col. Charles E. Yates, Joplin, Jasper county; M. J. O'Connor and W. E. Mounts, St. Louis; John R. Lett, Charleston, Mississippi county; George T. Barker, Everton, Dade county; John L. Whealan, St. Louis.

Frees Convict to Aid Wife.

Jefferson City.—A parole was granted by Gov. Major to Wiley Weaver, who was sent to the penitentiary 21 months ago from Reynolds county to serve five years for shooting his wife in a fit of jealousy. Weaver goes to Sacramento, Cal., where he will be given employment by Spurgeon Styles, brother of Mrs. Weaver. Mrs. Weaver, who recovered from the effects of the gunshot wound, appealed to the pardon board to release Weaver upon condition he will give 25 per cent of his earnings toward the support of their two children. Weaver shot himself after shooting his wife, but inflicted only a flesh wound.

Seeks Husbands for Girls.

Jefferson City.—G. Getchinslock, a native of Villers Vicompte, France, has written Gov. Major to ascertain whether there is any demand in the Philippine Islands for good-looking girls of marriageable age. He says if there is he would like to take his two daughters there and marry them off. Both are pretty, he says, skilled in domestic arts, but "without fortune." Major wrote Getchinslock that he had no information upon the matrimonial market in the Philippines and suggested he write to the insular authorities either at Manila or Washington.

State Officers Ask Parole.

Jefferson City.—Three appointees of Gov. Major appeared before the state board of pardons and paroles and made arguments on behalf of Edgar Bailey, the former Kansas City labor leader, who is serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for the killing of a nonunion hackdriver named Ferguson. These were John T. Fitzpatrick of Kansas City, state labor commissioner; Speed Mosby, state beer inspector, and Phil Toll, a member of the board of mediation and arbitration.

39,987 Auto Licenses in State. Jefferson City.—Up to date 39,987 automobile owners in Missouri have taken out licenses from the secretary of state. The total number of licenses issued last year was 34,378. Of the licenses issued this year 9,245 were to residents of St. Louis.

HAVE WRONG POLICY

Proposed Democratic Tariff Will Not Help Consumer.

Provision for "Free Raw Sugar" is Based on Insecure Foundation—Foreign Growers Alone Will Be Benefited.

The senate has reached the keystone of the arch erected by the makers of the Woodrow Wilson tariff bill, and the feature for which Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee has publicly unloaded responsibility upon the White House.

That is the provision for "free raw sugar" in three years. On this provision the administration has virtually staked its prestige in tariff-making.

The theory of "free raw sugar" is that to "take off the tax" on imported sugar will "make sugar cheaper to the consumer." That theory might be tenable and true if the world's production of sugar had ever yet reached the volume that would supply the demand for sugar at prices that all could afford to pay.

It is neither tenable nor true because that point has never yet been reached. The peoples of the earth have always wished, and wish today, to eat more sugar than they can afford to buy.

It follows that the true policy is to encourage the production of sugar in this country, as it has been encouraged by Republican tariffs. With the growth of the domestic industry sugar has declined in price. As methods are improved it will go still lower—unless the domestic industry is crippled by taking away the protection it still needs against cheaper labor and lower standards of living in other sugar-growing countries.

As the facts stand, the beneficiaries of "free raw sugar" will be foreign growers and the refiners of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, who will absorb the present import duty between them. The "consumer" will benefit little, if at all, and certainly not permanently. For with the crippling of the domestic industry sugar supplies will be reduced.

The two Louisiana senators have left their party on a proposal which threatens the leading industry of their state with destruction. The Republicans are fighting hard to defeat it, realizing that if they can knock this keystone out of the Woodrow Wilson tariff arch they will have scored a great point.

The next few days will determine whether President Wilson's tariff program will get through congress as it came from the White House or will have to be seriously modified on less doctrinaire and more practical lines.

Shows Democratic Incompetence.

Taken altogether, the banana tax is a fine illustration of stupidity in tax-laying. Of course the source of the blunder is easy enough to understand. Having resolved to throw away about \$50,000,000 of revenue now paid by foreign sugar growers and the refiners' trust the Democrats were hunting for something on which to make good the loss.

Some Democratic tariff-making genius thought of the banana, and remembered that forty years ago, when he was a boy, bananas were regarded as a "luxury." So a tax was slapped on bananas.

Except possibly the income tax on life insurance funds and through them on widows and orphans, there is not in the Woodrow Wilson bill a clearer illustration of Democratic incompetence in legislation than the banana tax.

Pork Barrel Again.

The spectacle of a Democratic house caucus, called for the purpose of instructing the appropriations committee about funds in the deficiency bill for public building work, was extraordinary and unedifying. Chairman Fitzgerald was quite justified in being red hot about it. The caucus knows nearly as much about the treasury's preparedness for such a draft as a horse knows about Sanskrit.

This is the complete demonstration of the need for a budget; for a single, concentrated estimating body which, with information before it concerning both revenues and expenses, can cut the garment somewhat according to the cloth.

Menace to the Country.

Too little public attention is being paid to the progress of banking legislation at Washington. The amount of illuminating discussion which the subject is receiving is appallingly small in proportion to the tremendous importance of the matter.

The government has not committed itself in the last half century to any undertaking of such vast moment affecting the general welfare of the people and their security in the pursuit of happiness as in the project to make over the national banking system.—New York Sun.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 14

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

LESSON TEXT—Ex. 20:12-21. GOLDEN TEXT—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself."—Luke 10:27.

Every commandment contained in this second table of the law is conditioned upon and rooted in that which is commanded in the first table, and all has been reiterated in the New Testament.

V. The Fifth Commandment, v. 12. The word "honor" while confined to this commandment—the relation of child to parent—is predicated upon man's relation to God on the one hand and on the other it flashes its light upon every subsequent command. Our duty to God is pre-eminent. If we neglect or disregard God's rights, the rights of man will soon be lost sight of. A due and proper regard for those to whom we owe our being is our first obligation and is here placed before those laws that deal with our relations to outsiders. Respect, esteem, obedience and support are all a part of that honor which is commanded, see Prov. 1:8; Eph. 6:1-3; Matt. 15:4-6. Notice also that woman's place is here made equal to that of the man. It is Paul who emphasizes the fact that this is the "first commandment with promise," and also that to neglect this duty is to invite punishment (Eph. 6:2, 3). It is the business of the child to honor the parent, no matter what may be his character; he must not sit in judgment. On the other hand, the parent has an obligation to the child, Eph. 6:4.

Human Life Sacred.

VI. The Sixth Commandment, v. 13. This is a revelation of the sacredness of human life. God alone has the right to take away or command to take away human life. One reason for this is because we are made in his image, Gen. 9:6.

VII. The Seventh Commandment, v. 14. This commandment deals with the sanctity of the married relation and indicates the sacredness of parenthood. There is no other sin that so speedily undermines human character and overthrows families, tribes and nations. It is the source of, or leads to, every crime in the calendar. It demolishes the moral sense, wrecks the body, brings a hell of remorse, misery and despair, and effectually bars man from heaven, I Cor. 6:10, 11; Heb. 13:4; Rev. 22:15.

VIII. The Eighth Commandment, v. 15. Here is a statement which deals with the sacred rights of possession. To take that which rightfully belongs to another is to steal. It does not matter if it be done "within the law" by withholding a just compensation or by gambling, it is just the same, Deut. 24:14, 15. This works both ways. The employee who steals his employer's time, the buyer or the seller who cheats, lotteries in the church or out of it, these are forms of stealing in that they take something without rendering a just equivalent of value.

IX. The Ninth Commandment, v. 16. This commandment recognizes the sacred rights of character and insists upon absolute truth as a standard of judgment. Reputation cannot be passed on from father to son; it is much harder to secure than money and is far more valuable. Backbiting, false slander are not compatible with love for your neighbor. To give wings to a bit of scandal you have received is to violate this law.

The Most Severe.

X. The Tenth Commandment, v. 17. This is perhaps the most severe requirement of any in this second group of laws. The man who keeps this will readily and easily keep the four which immediately precede it. All desire for those things that belong to another is inconsistent with true love, and in the light of this law such a desire is sin, yea, more, it is idolatry, Col. 3:5. Hard as it is there is, however, a way to observe it, viz., to "love your neighbor as yourself." Such love will desire that he shall have the best things and consequently makes it impossible for us to covet his possessions.

The effect (v. 18) upon the people of this manifestation of God's glory and the giving of the law was that they were filled with fear and besought Moses rather than God to speak with them. This is a commentary upon the words of Paul just referred to, and an illustration of the need of the law as a revelation of sin. Moses responded (v. 20) to their fear with words of assurance, and explained to them that this fear was to prove them that they should not sin.

TO PRESERVE ONE'S HEALTH

Nine Rules That Rank as Cardinal Points in Saving the Fees of Physicians.

To maintain health and ward off attacks of influenza, the following vital points may be summarized to impress them upon the attention of those in danger of infection:

First—A generous dietary of nitrogenous food.

Second—Free ventilation of dwelling and sleeping rooms by open windows.

Third—Adequate house heating in winter.

Fourth—Boil all milk and cream previous to use.

Fifth—Try to obtain eight hours' sleep every night; if not sound sleep, contract the hours to seven and rest in the day.

Sixth—If debilitated with weak digestion, take rest in the recumbent position a quarter of an hour before and after meals.

Seventh—Wear the loosest clothing possible, especially around the waist and lower ribs, to afford freedom in respiration.

Eighth—Take systematic exercise daily in the open air on foot.

Ninth—If means and station in life admit of a long holiday from time to time, live during fine weather in a tent in the open air or in a summer house for most of the day; and, if unemployed, pursue a hobby to occupy the mind.

"YOU WIN"

when the appetite is normal and you are able to eat without distress; but how quickly you go "down to defeat" when the "inner man" becomes weak. Play safe, and at the first sign of trouble you had better take

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It will help you continue to be a "winner."

Music's Meat and Bread.

The truth is that the public taste is not as degraded as theatrical managers and others who cater to the general public would have us believe. There is a desire for the better things which is far greater than the ability of the producer to give them. In the theater the immodest "revue" and the suggestive play find existence not so much by reason of the demand of the public as because of the limitations, mental and moral, of the purveyor. In light music ragtime has its place just as fudge is regarded as an edible without entering into the category of substantial food. But the public has the taste for the meat and bread of music which it will gratify according to the supply.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

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Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Waiting for the Spur.

Maud—So he's been calling on you regularly for ten years. Why do you suppose he hasn't proposed?

Beatriz—Oh, you see, he's the sort of man who always does things on the spur of the moment.—Judge.

Foley Kidney Pills Succeed

because they are a good honest medicine that cannot help but heal kidney and bladder ailments and urinary irregularities, if they are once taken into the system. Try them now for positive and permanent help.

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